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CORPORATION,		t para es	DATE			
	Life of D.F	e de la companya de l				
Plaintiff)	Case	e No.			
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v.)					
)					
RICHARD C. HEIDLAGE; KOTIN,)					
CRABTREE AND STRONG, LLP;)					
CHARLES N. ZALIS, individually;)					
CHARLES N. ZALIS, in his capacity	as)					
General Partner of the CHARLES N.)	•				
ZALIS FAMILY LIMITED PARTNE	RSHIP;	MEMIS	9700	_		
and NORTH AMERICAN	_) 1	MO) CA II	1780 mm	- SA		
UNDERWRITING MANAGERS, INC	J.,		TO S S TATATA			
Defendants)					

COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY JUDGMENT

Westport Insurance Corporation ("Westport"), by its undersigned attorneys, for its Complaint for Declaratory Judgment, states as follows:

Jurisdiction and Venue

- 1. This is an action for declaratory judgment pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201 and Rule 57 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.
- 2. The Court has jurisdiction of this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a), as this action is between citizens of different states and the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000.
- 3. Venue is proper in the District of Massachusetts pursuant to § 1391(a), as the insurance coverage dispute concerns a policy issued to a Massachusetts insured.

The Parties

- 4. Westport is an Indiana corporation with its principal place of business in Kansas.
- 5. Richard C. Heidlage ("Heidlage") is a citizen of Massachusetts.

- Kotin, Crabtree and Strong, LLP is a Massachusetts limited liability partnership 6. with its principal place of business in Massachusetts.
- 7. Charles N. Zalis ("Zalis") is a citizen of Florida and a general partner of Charles N. Zalis Family Limited Partnership ("Limited Partnership"), a Virginia limited partnership.
- North American Underwriting Managers, Inc. ("NAUM") is a Florida corporation 8. with its principal place of business in Florida.

Background

- 9. On or about May 14, 2003, Zalis; the Limited Partnership; NAUM; and North American Underwriting Managers Insurance Agency, Inc. filed a Complaint against Heidlage and others in the Circuit Court of the 11th Judicial Circuit, in and for Miami-Dade County, Florida, Case No. 03-011784 CA 30. An Amended Complaint deleted North American Underwriting Managers Insurance Agency, Inc. as a party. A Second Amended Complaint was filed, was filed on or about January 3, 2005. A true and accurate copy of the Second Amended Complaint ("underlying complaint") is attached hereto as Exhibit A.
- 10. In the underlying complaint, Zalis, the Limited Partnership, and NAUM (collectively referred to hereafter as "Zalis") allege that through the Limited Partnership, Charles Zalis owned and operated NAUM, a wholesale life insurance business in Florida. It is further alleged that in 1997, it was agreed to merge the business with Gersten Financial & Insurance Company ("Gersten Financial"), a Massachusetts retail insurance business owned by Allan Gersten ("Gersten").
- 11. Zalis alleges that pursuant to the agreement, the Limited Partnership transferred half of the stock of NAUM to Gersten, and Gersten was to transfer half of the stock of Gersten Financial to the Limited Partnership. It is alleged that in 1999, Zalis and Gersten formed North

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American Underwriting Managers Agency, Inc., as one of the corporate vehicles to carry out the jointly-owned businesses.

- 12. It is further alleged in the underlying complaint that Gersten failed to assign a substantial amount of commissions to NAUM; falsified the books of NAUM by failing to account for payments made to him, making it appear as though he was still owed that money; registered NAUM's web site and E-mail accounts in his name only; failed to split the net proceeds of the business evenly; used NAUM money to repair an office building owned by him and his wife; paid excessive salaries to his relatives; paid personal expenses out of company funds; refused to pay legitimate expenses associated with NAUM's Florida office; and, in late December 2000, formed a new company, First American Insurance Underwriters, Inc., and transferred to it all of the business, assets, and personnel of NAUM and NAUMIA.
- 13. In January 2001, Gersten, et al. filed suit against Zalis in Massachusetts, and Zalis retained Heidlage, then with Prince Lobel Glovsky & Tye, LLP, as counsel. Prior to being served in the Massachusetts action, Zalis filed suit against Gersten, et al., in state court in Florida. In the Florida action, Zalis was initially represented by Manuel Kushner, then with Berger, Davis & Singerman, P.S.
- 14. Gersten, et al. removed the suit to the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida, where it was assigned Case No. 01-0432-CIV. Zalis alleges that in July 2001, Heidlage appeared on behalf of Zalis in the Florida action.
- 15. Zalis alleges as a result of a fee dispute between Zalis and Kushner, in September 2001, Heidlage and the Prince, Lobel firm assumed the role of lead counsel in the suit.
- 16. Zalis further alleges in the underlying complaint that in January 2002, the role of lead counsel was assumed by Franklin Zemel and Broad & Cassel. In March 2002, Zemel and

17. It is alleged that on the third day of trial in August 2002, the matter was settled. Zalis alleges that malpractice on the part of his counsel resulted in a severe restriction of Zalis's ability to prove liability and damages, and that as a result, Zalis was forced to accept a settlement amount for less than attorneys' fees and costs.

Allegations of Professional Negligence

- 18. In the underlying complaint, several allegations of professional negligence are asserted against Heidlage, and the Prince, Lobel firm on the basis that Heidlage was acting as an agent, representative or employee of the Prince, Lobel firm. These allegations are organized under the following headings: "Inadequacies of the Amended Complaint;" "Failure to name an expert witness or witnesses;" "Inadequate discovery efforts;" and "Failure to renew claim for preliminary relief."
- 19. In the single count (Count I) directed against Heidlage and the Prince, Lobel firm, Zalis alleges that Heidlage and the firm negligently omitted certain "critical" claims for breach of contract and unjust enrichment or quasi contract from the Amended Complaint against Gersten, et al, although those claims had been included in the original Complaint. Zalis also alleges that the defendants negligently failed to name North American Underwriting Managers Insurance Agency, Inc. as a defendant.

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- 21. Zalis alleges that Heidlage and the firm negligently conducted discovery, in that they (1) failed to timely move to compel Gersten to produce banking and other financial documents bearing on Gersten's diversion of funds, as a result of which the motion was denied as untimely; (2) failed to depose Gersten's Massachusetts accountant, who was on record as having advised Gersten that he was failing to live up to his obligations to Zalis; and (3) failed to obtain documents from various insurance companies to disprove Gersten's counter-allegations that Zalis had misappropriated funds due the joint venture by depositing funds generated by the joint business into a preexisting NAUM bank account in Florida.
- 22. Zalis further alleges that Heidlage and the Prince, Lobel firm negligently failed to renew the motion to appoint a receiver or to otherwise seek emergency relief to freeze substantial funds for end-of-year bonuses and commissions due to be paid, which motion had been made and granted in state court, but then abrogated by the removal to federal court.

The Westport Policy

- 23. Westport issued Policy No. MAL008857 to Kotin, Crabtree and Strong, LLP (the "Policy"). The Policy is effective March 8, 2002 to March 8, 2003 on a claims made and reported basis.
- 24. On or about May 1, 2002, Heidlage became associated with Kotin, Crabtree and Strong, LLP in an of counsel capacity. Heidlage is no longer associated with Kotin, Crabtree and Strong, LLP.
 - 25. The Policy defines "insured," in relevant part, as follows:

- B. "INSURED" WHENEVER USE IN THIS COVERAGE UNIT MEANS:
- 1. the NAMED INSURED;
- any lawyer who is a past or present partner, officer, director, stockholder, shareholder, employee or "of counsel" of the NAMED INSURED, but only as respects legal services rendered on behalf of the NAMED INSURED;
- any lawyer listed in the application who is a partner, officer, director, stockholder, shareholder or employee of the NAMED INSURED at the time the CLAIM is made, but only as respects legal services rendered by such individual while associated with a PRIOR FIRM;
- 26. The Policy contains the following endorsement:

LIMITATION OF INDIVIDUAL PRIOR ACTS

General Terms and Conditions, Section XIV, Exclusions, as respects only the Lawyers Professional Liability Coverage Unit and the Title Insurance Agent Liability Coverage Unit (where applicable) is amended to include:

This POLICY shall not apply to any CLAIM based upon, arising out of, attributable to, or directly or indirectly resulting from an act, error, omission or PERSONAL INJURY committed by the following INSURED(S) prior to the corresponding RETROACTIVE DATE (s):

Richard C. Heidlage – 05.01.2002

All other terms and conditions of the POLICY remain unchanged.

- 27. Zalis's claim against Heidlage is based on alleged acts, error, or omissions which occurred prior to the May 1, 2002 Retroactive Date set forth in the Limitation of Individual Prior Acts Endorsement. Therefore, the Policy does not provide coverage for the claim against Heidlage.
- 28. Westport is defending Heidlage in the underlying lawsuit under a reservation of rights.
- 29. Heidlage is also being defended in the underlying lawsuit by Great American, professional liability insurer for Kotin, Crabtree and Strong, LLP.

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Westport contends that it has no obligation to defend or indemnify Heidlage in the 30. underlying lawsuit. On information and belief, Heidlage contends that Westport has a duty to defend and indemnify him in the underlying lawsuit. Therefore, there is an actual controversy between the parties.

Wherefore, Westport respectfully requests that the Court enter judgment in its favor and against the defendants herein, and that the Court declare that Westport has no duty to defend or indemnify Richard C. Heidlage in connection with the underlying lawsuit filed against him, being Case No. 03-011784 CA 30 in the Circuit Court of the 11trh Judicial Circuit in and for Miami-Dade County, Florida.

Westport Insurance Corporation

Steven J. Bolotin BBO#56408

Morrison Mahoney LLP 250 Summer Street Boston, MA 02210 (617) 439-7500

Jeffrey A. Goldwater Robert A. Chaney Bollinger, Ruberry& Garvey 500 W. Madison St. **Suite 2300** Chicago, Illinois 60661 (312) 466-800 (312) 466-8001 (fax)

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IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE 11TH
JUDICIAL CIRCUIT IN AND FOR
MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

GENERAL JURISDICTION DIVISION

CASE NO. 03-011784 CA 30

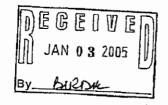
CHARLES N. ZALIS, individually,
CHARLES N. ZALIS, in his capacity as
General Partner of the CHARLES N. ZALIS
FAMILY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP, a
Virginia limited partnership, and NORTH
AMERICAN UNDERWRITING
MANAGERS, INC., a dissolved Florida corporation,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

PRINCE, LOBEL GLOVSKY & TYE, LLP, a Massachusetts limited liability partnership; BROAD & CASSEL, P.A., a Florida professional association, FRANKLIN L. ZEMEL, P.A., a Florida professional association; RICHARD HEIDLAGE, ESQ., and FRANKLIN L. ZEMEL, ESQ., individually,

Defendants.



SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT

The Plaintiffs, Charles N. Zalis ("Zalis"), individually, Charles N. Zalis, as General Partner of the Charles N. Zalis Family Limited Partnership ("the Zalis Family Partnership"), a Virginia limited partnership, and North American Underwriting Managers, Inc. ("NAUM"), a dissolved Florida corporation, by and through undersigned counsel, sue the Defendants, Prince, Lobel Glovsky & Tye, LLP, ("Prince, Lobel") a Massachusetts limited liability partnership, Broad & Cassel, P.A. ("Broad & Cassel"), a Florida professional association, Franklin L. Zemel,

BALES & SOMMERS, P.A.

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P.A. ("Zemel, P.A."), a Florida professional association, Richard Heidlage, Esq. ("Heidlage"), and Franklin L. Zemel, individually ("Zemel"), and "state:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- This is an action for damages in excess of \$15,000.00, exclusive of interest and costs, caused by the negligence of various law firms and lawyers in providing legal services to the Plaintiffs.
- Venue is proper in this Court because the events complained of below occurred in substantial part in Miami-Dade County, Florida.

PARTIES

- 3. Zalis is an individual who resides in Broward County, Florida.
- 4. Zalis also brings this action as the General Partner of the Charles N. Zalis Family Limited Partnership, a Virginia a limited partnership.
- The Plaintiff North American Underwriting Managers, Inc. ("NAUM") is a dissolved Florida corporation which had its principal place of business is in Broward County, Florida.
- The Zalis Family Partnership is the owner and principal shareholder of NAUM.
- 7. The Defendants, collectively, are various lawyers and law firms who represented Zalis, the Zalis Family Limited Partnership and NAUM in connection with claims against a former business partner, Allen Gersten, of Needham, Massachusetts, in an action in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida (Zalis, et al. v. Gersten, et al., Case Number 01-432-Civ-GOLD), which was maintained from January 2001 through August 2002 (the "Gersten Action").

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- 8. The Defendant Prince, Lobel is a Massachusetts limited liability partnership which was specially admitted to practice in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida for purposes of the Gersten action.
- The Defendant Broad & Cassel is a Florida professional association with offices in Miami-Dade County and Broward County, Florida.
- The Defendant Zemel, P.A. is a Florida professional association with offices in Broward County, Florida.
- 11. The Defendant Heidlage is an attorney licensed to practice law in the State of Massachusetts, who at all times relevant was specially admitted <u>pro hac vice</u> to practice before the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida in the Gersten action.
- 12. At all times relevant the Defendant Heidlage was either acting as of counsel with the Defendant Prince, Lobel, or as of counsel with the Massachusetts law firm of Kotin Crabtree & Strong, P.A. At all times material hereto Heidlage was acting as an agent, representative or employee of Prince, Lobel and Kotin Crabtree & Strong, P.A. with the latter's full knowledge, approval and participation. The Defendant Prince, Lobel did the following acts and/or made the following representations which cloaked the Defendant Heidlage with the apparent authority to act for or on its behalf:

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- a. Prince, Lobel required or permitted the Defendant Heidlage to utilize its firm name and stationery in correspondence to the Plaintiffs which it knew or should have known would be sent to Florida;
- b. Prince, Lobel required or permitted the Defendant Heidlage to utilize its name on pleadings which it knew would be filed on behalf of the Plaintiffs in the Florida litigation;

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- Prince, Lobel required the Defendant Heidlage to submit to the Plaintiffs in Florida billing statements for fees incurred on its letterhead;
- d. Prince, Lobel accepted the Plaintiffs' checks for fees, some of which were made payable to Prince, Lobel, and then negotiated them through its bank accounts;
- e. Prince, Lobel charged the Plaintiffs for fees incurred by its employees, other than the Defendant Heidlage, for work done on behalf of the Plaintiffs which was intended to benefit the Plaintiffs in their disputes in Florida;
- f. Prince, Lobel failed to set forth in writing to the Plaintiffs the fact that the Defendant Heidlage was allegedly not acting on its behalf, and was, according to Prince, Lobel, no more than an independent contractor;
- g. Prince, Lobel required the Defendant Heidlage to obtain malpractice insurance coverage through Prince, Lobel's malpractice insurance policy.
- 13. The Plaintiffs justifiably and reasonably relied to their detriment on the acts as described above in believing that the Defendant Heidlage was in fact the agent of Prince, Lobel and therefore it, Prince, Lobel would be responsible for actions of Defendant Heidlage, including acts of negligence committed by the Defendant Heidlage in the course of his representation of the Plaintiffs. The Plaintiffs reasonably and justifiably believed that the Defendant Heidlage had the full cooperation and/or back up of a multi-attorney law firm when, in fact according to Prince, Lobel, the Defendant Heidlage did not have the necessary back up available or, in any event, failed to take advantage of the back up if it existed.
- 14. The actions of Prince, Lobel as described above which cloaked the Defendant Heidlage with the actual or apparent authority to act on its behalf in connection with the Florida representation, constitute contacts within the State of Florida sufficient to subject Prince,

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Lobel to the jurisdiction of this Court pursuant to Florida's "long arm statute," Florida Statutes §48.193.

15. The Defendant Zemel is an attorney licensed to practice law in the State of Florida who at all times relevant practiced law through Defendants Zemel, P.A. and Broad & Cassel at offices in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida. At all times material hereto, Zemel was acting as an agent, representative or employee of Zemel, P.A. and Broad & Cassel with the latter's full knowledge, approval and participation.

ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL COUNTS

The Gersten Action

- 16. In September 1997, Zalis and Allan Gersten ("Gersten"), both licensed insurance agents, orally agreed to pool their existing life insurance businesses and run them as one company. At the time, Zalis, through the Zalis Family Limited Partnership, was the sole owner of North American Underwriting Managers, Inc. (NAUM), a Florida corporation with its principal place of business in Broward County, Florida which engaged in the wholesale end of the life insurance business. Gersten was the sole owner of Gersten Financial & Insurance, Inc. ("Gersten Financial"), a Massachusetts corporation with its principal place of business in Needham, Massachusetts, which engaged primarily in the retail end of the life insurance business.
- 17. The arrangement that Zalis and Gersten agreed to was that the Zalis would cause to be transferred to Gersten a one-half (1/2) interest in NAUM, and the Gersten would transfer a one-half (1/2) interest in Gersten Financial to Zalis, and ultimately to the Zalis Family Limited Partnership.

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- 18. Zalis and Gersten agreed that Gersten would handle the operations and financial management of the combined business and that Zalis would build the business, primarily by marketing and by locating and developing additional insurance products, brokers, and businesses. Gersten and Zalis were both to devote full time to this enterprise and to be compensated equally.
- 19. All brokerage contracts were to be held by the jointly owned companies, or, if the contracts were written in the name of an individual licensed broker, then the commissions or overrides payable to either Zalis or Gersten, individually, with respect to new business were to be assigned to and pooled in the jointly-owned companies. All of the revenues and assets of Gersten Financial were to be contributed to the jointly-held companies, which, in turn, would pay Gersten Financial's expenses.
- 20. Gersten was also appointed as an officer and director of NAUM. The administrative functions record-keeping, bill paying, accounting, etc. of NAUM began to be carried out at Gersten's office in Needham, Massachusetts, rather than in Florida.
- 21. In 1997 Zalis transferred a one-half interest in NAUM to Gersten. As Gersten had failed to transfer a one-half interest in Gersten Financial to the Zalis Family Limited Partnership, in August, 1998, after meeting with Marvin Klasfeld, C.P.A., the parties agreed that they would complete the unification of their business by having Gersten transfer 100% of Gersten Financial to NAUM (of which Gersten already owned one-half through Zalis' previous transfer to Gersten).
- 22. In 1999 Zalis and Gersten formed a new entity, North American Underwriting Managers Insurance Agency, Inc. (NAUMIA), a Massachusetts corporation of which each was half owner. NAUMIA was formed as an administrative convenience because of

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Massachusetts licensure restrictions on the ability of NAUM to do business in Massachusetts. Once formed NAUMIA became the entity through which the revenues of the parties' businesses were received and disbursed.

- 23. During the period September 1997 through December 2000, a large amount of life insurance business was generated by the jointly owned companies, resulting in the further generation of a substantial sum of commissions in excess of several million dollars. Additionally, during this period Zalis and Gersten engaged in the development of a valuable distribution list, a list of life insurance retailers through the United States who had expressed an interest in doing business with the Zalis and Gersten entities and appeared capable of generating profitable and ongoing business.
- 24. During this period Zalis rarely, if ever, received written financial reports from Gersten, relying instead on oral reports as to the volume of business being generated. Over time, however, Zalis, based on his knowledge of the business he was generating and of the insurance business generally, began to suspect that the compensation being received by him from Gersten did not represent his equal share as agreed upon, and that profits of the business were being siphoned off by Gersten to himself, his family, and Gersten's other businesses.
- 25. Specifically, (i) Gersten did not assign to NAUM a substantial amount of commissions he or Gersten Financial were to receive (ii) Gersten falsified the books of NAUM by failing to account for payments made to him, making it appear as though he was still owed that money, and (iii) Gersten registered NAUM's web site -Betterideaspeople.com and e-mail accounts in the name of Gersten, individually.

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- 26. Further, (i) Gersten did not split the net proceeds of the business evenly with Zalis; (ii) Gersten used NAUM money to repair the office building he and his wife owned (iii) Gersten paid excessive salaries to his relatives, whom he put on the payroll (iv) Gersten paid his personal expenses out of company funds, and (v) Gersten refused to pay legitimate expenses associated with NAUM's Florida office.
- 27. In 2000 Zalis arranged for the hiring of a new Chief Financial Officer for the jointly owned companies, who was to be based in Florida. When Zalis and the new Chief Financial Officer began to press Gersten for information and documentation, Gersten was uncooperative. Gersten then charged that Zalis had been siphoning off funds for himself through a preexisting NAUM bank account in Florida.
- 28. These disputes ended the business relationship between Zalis and Gersten and they began to discuss the separation of their interests. However, unbeknownst to Zalis, in late 2000 Gersten had formed a new corporation, First American Insurance Underwriters, Inc., into which Gersten had transferred all of the business, personnel, and assets of NAUM and NAUMIA, including the Distribution List.

Procedural History of the Gersten Action

- 29. In December 2000, Zalls retained the South Florida law firm of Berger, Davis & Singerman, P.A. (now known as Berger Singerman, P.A.) to bring an action against Gersten. Manuel Kushner, a partner and/or employee of Berger, Davis & Singerman, P.A. at that time, was assigned primary responsibility for the case.
- 30. In early January, 2001, Gersten and his various companies filed suit against Zalis and others in Massachusetts state court. Zalis and NAUM retained the Defendants Heidlage and Prince, Lobel to represent him in the Massachusetts case.

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- 31. On January 11, 2001, while Zalis had notice of the Massachusetts action but had not been served, Kushner and Berger, Davis & Singerman, P.A. filed suit on behalf of Zalis, NAUM, and the Zalis Family Limited Partnership in Broward County Circuit Court against Gersten and Gersten Financial.
- 32. In late February, 2001, Gersten removed the Broward County action to the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida on the basis of diversity of citizenship. The Gersten action was assigned to the Honorable Alan Gold in the Miami Division of the Court.
- 33. On June 11, 2001, Kushner left Berger, Davis & Singerman, P.A. to become a partner and/or employee of Kaye Scholer, LLP, a New York Limited Liability Partnership with offices in South Florida. Mr. Kushner took the Gersten Action with him to Kaye Scholer, LLP. Heidlage and Prince, Lobel moved for leave to appear pro hac vice in the Gersten Action, which motion was granted on July 25, 2001.
- 34. On August 28, 2001 Judge Gold entered a pretrial order which, among others:
 - a. closed pleadings effective June 1, 2001;
 - b. set trial to begin on June 17, 2002;
 - c. imposed a general discovery deadline of November 16, 2001; and
 - d. required Zalis, the Zalis Family Limited Partnership and NAUM to name their expert witnesses by November 2, 2001, and required Gersten to name his expert witnesses by December 3, 2001.
- 35. On September 6, 2001 the Defendants Heidlage and Prince, Lobel and Manuel Kushner and Kaye Scholer, LLP filed a proposed Amended Complaint. Leave to file the Amended Complaint was granted.

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- 36. At that time, Zalis and Kushner and Kaye Scholer, LLP had a material fee dispute and, although Kushner did not immediately seek judicial approval to withdraw from the case, by agreement with Zalis, Kushner and Kaye Scholer, LLP thereafter assumed a substantially reduced role in representing the Plaintiffs in the Gersten Action. The substantially reduced role of Kushner and Kaye Scholer, LLP as of early September, 2001 was specifically disclosed to the Defendants Heidlage and Prince, Lobel, who at the time agreed to assume the responsibilities of lead counsel in the Gersten Action.
- 37. In early January 2002, the responsibilities of lead counsel for the Plaintiffs in the Gersten, Action were assumed by the Defendants, Zemel, P.A., and Broad & Cassel. VAt that time, the Defendants Zemel, Zemel, P.A. and Broad & Cassel knew that Kushner and Kaye Scholer, LLP had previously assumed a substantially reduced role with the consent and agreement of the Plaintiffs. On January 25, 2002 a formal withdrawal and substitution of counsel was filed. Earlier in January, 2002, Zalis and Gersten, through counsel, agreed to an extension of the deadlines in the Court's pretrial order such that Zalis would have until February 15, 2002 and Gersten until March 1, 2002 to designate expert witnesses, and general discovery would remain open until March 15. Based primarily on the advice of Zemel, the Plaintiffs refused to agree to submit the agreement for an extension of time to the Court for approval. Notwithstanding the decision by the Defendant Zemel to not formally execute the stipulation, the parties proceeded as per the oral agreement for extension and subsequently the Court acknowledged the extension. However, at this time, the Defendant Zemel was made aware that by agreement, he and the Plaintiffs had a limited period of time during which an expert could still be named. Although Zemel in fact made at least one call to such an expert to determine the expert's

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availability, thereby acknowledging the Defendant Zemel's awareness of the significance of and need for an expert, the Defendant Zemel did nothing to protect the Plaintiffs' position either by requesting a further extension or designating an expert. The extended time for Zalis to designate an expert passed without one being named. This occurred during the time Zemel was lead counsel, that is to say during the time Zemel assumed primary responsibility for the case.

- 38. By stipulation dated February 28, 2002, and approved by the Court on March 19, 2002, Zernel, Zernel, P.A. and Broad & Cassel withdrew as counsel for Zalis, and Richard E. Brodsky of Miami, Florida was substituted as co-counsel of record with the Defendants Heidlage and Prince, Lobel. At the outset, Zalis and Brodsky agreed that Brodsky was to serve only as local counsel and only perform tasks as requested by Heidlage.
- On May 2, 2002, Heidlage provided notice of a change of firms, from Prince, Lobel to Kotin, Crabtree & Strong, L.L.P., another Boston law firm.
- 40. On June 10, 2002, with trial now set to begin in early July, 2002 Zalis and Gersten attempted, but failed to mediate their dispute. At that point, Brodsky was requested to assume the role of lead counsel for the trial of the case.
- 41. Trial was postponed for one month to permit the disposition of numerous pretrial motions by a United States Magistrate. Trial began on Monday, August 5, 2001. On the third day of trial the parties agreed to settle, with Zalis accepting a settlement amount which covered only a portion of his accumulated attorneys' fees and costs and provided him with no recovery on the underlying claims against Gersten. As set forth below, this outcome was directly and proximately caused by a series of prior instances of professional negligence on the part of the Defendants, resulting in severe restrictions on

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Zalis' ability to prove liability and damages at trial. Were it not for the negligence of the Defendants, as set forth below, Zalis would have prevailed at trial and recovered an amount substantially in excess of the settlement obtained, or would have settled the case for a substantially greater sum.

INSTANCES OF PROFESSIONAL NEGLIGENCE

- 42. Zalis, the Zalis Family Limited Partnership, and NAUM had valid and substantial claims against Gersten and others. Zalis, the Zalis Family Limited Partnership, and NAUM settled with Gersten under circumstances in which inadequate preparation of the case by the Defendants had placed him in a position where settlement for the amount received failed to compensate fully for their legal expenses and costs, and offered them effectively no recovery on their claims. The settlement obtained was, under the circumstances, the only viable option for Zalis, the Zalis Family Limited Partnership and NAUM.
- 43. The outcome of the Gersten action and the resulting damage to Zalis, the Zalis Family
 Limited Partnership and NAUM were the proximate result of various acts and omissions
 of the Defendants, all violations of applicable standards of due care exercised in the legal
 community in which these acts occurred, including but not limited to the following:
 - a. Inadequacies of the Amended Complaint
 (As to the Defendants Heidlage and Prince, Lobel)
 - i. First, certain critical claims for relief, namely breach of contract and unjust enrichment or quasi contract, were inexplicably omitted. Although the original Complaint contained twelve Counts, these critical Counts were not included in the Amended Complaint. Such claims would also have provided a basis pursuant to which

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ii.

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Zalis could have recovered damages, individually, at a materially reduced burden of proof;

Second, a critical party Plaintiff was omitted. Most of the claims were brought solely in the name of NAUM. However, since NAUM ceased to be actively involved in the parties' joint business in 1999, with all revenue and expenses thereafter passing through NAUMIA, NAUM had a substantially reduced connection with Gersten's misappropriation of the money and assets of the joint venture, and therefore its potential damages were severely limited. NAUMIA was not even named as a party, a factor bearing not only on the availability of damages, but also on the issue of federal jurisdiction, since addition of NAUMIA as a Plaintiff would have destroyed diversity jurisdiction and resulted in remand of the case to state court in which it had originally been filed. Further, the only claim for damages alleged on behalf of Zalis, individually, was a damages claim for defamation.

b. Failure to name an expert witness or witnesses (As to all Defendants)

Zalis, the Zalis Family Limited Partnership, and NAUM required an expert witness or witnesses to testify on at least two issues: (a) the value of the business Gersten misappropriated in December 2000, and (b) the amount of money Gersten misappropriated from the combined entities in excess of what Zalis received during the period prior to the business divorce. Expert testimony on these subjects would have required a detailed study of the available financial records. Zalis' counsel ignored this

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vital element of preparation and never named an expert witness, either by the Court-imposed deadline of November 2, 2001 or by the agreed-upon extension date of February 15, 2002. In the absence of such an expert witness, the Plaintiffs were effectively foreclosed from presenting evidence as to the major elements of damage.

- c. Inadequate discovery efforts
 (As to the Defendants Heidlage and Prince, Lobel)
 - i. In October 2001, counsel for Zalis, the Zalis Family Limited Partnership and NAUM filed a request for production of banking records and other vital financial documents bearing on Gersten's diversion of funds during the course of the joint business venture. However, when these records were not forthcoming, counsel failed to move to compel until May 2002, at which point the motion was denied as untimely.
 - ii. Counsel failed to depose Gersten's Massachusetts accountant, Robert Brodsky, who was on record as having advised Gersten that he was failing to live up to his obligations to Zalis.
 - iii. Counsel failed to obtain readily available documentation from various insurance companies which would have disproved Gersten's counter-allegations that Zalis had misappropriated funds due the joint venture by depositing funds generated by the joint business into a preexisting NAUM bank account in Florida,

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d. Failure to renew claim for preliminary relief
(As to the Defendants Heidlage and Prince, Lobel)

Once the Gersten Action was removed to federal court, Zalis' counsel failed to renew the Motion to Appoint Receiver or to otherwise seek emergency relief, initially made and granted in state court but then abrogated by the removal to federal court, to freeze substantial funds in the form of end-of-year bonuses and commissions which were due to be paid to the joint venture.

COUNTI

PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY (Heidlage and Prince, Lobel)

- 44. The allegations of paragraphs 1 through 43 above are repeated and incorporated herein by reference.
- 45. The Plaintiffs employed the Defendants to provide professional legal services in the Gersten Action. The Defendants owed to the Plaintiffs a duty to exercise a level of skill and care that, in light of all of the circumstances, is recognized as acceptable and appropriate by similar and reasonably careful commercial litigators.
- 46. In the conduct of their representation, the Defendants neglected reasonable duties of care owed to the Plaintiffs by, among other things, failure to use due care and to follow accepted standards of due care in the preparation of the Amended Complaint, failure to name an expert witness or witnesses, failure to conduct adequate discovery, failure to renew the Plaintiffs' Motion for the Appointment of a Receiver and emergency relief in federal court, and failure to move for an enlargement of time to allow for the filing of a Second Amended Complaint including claims for breach of contract and unjust enrichment. Additionally, the Defendants Heidlage and Prince, Lobel did not disclose,

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and the Plaintiffs were not aware of, the lack of experience of Heidlage in matters of a similar nature to the Gersten action and in the conduct of jury trials.

47. These negligent acts were the proximate cause of damage to the Plaintiffs, serving to defeat their ability to obtain what otherwise would have been substantial recoveries on meritorious claims.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiffs, Charles N. Zalis, individually, and in his capacity as General Partner of the Charles N. Zalis Family Limited Partnership, seek an award of damages, costs, and for such other relief as may be appropriate.

COUNT II

PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY (Zemel, Zemel, P.A. and Broad & Cassel)

- 48. The allegations of paragraphs 1 through 42 and 43b, above are repeated and incorporated herein by reference.
- 49. The Plaintiffs, Charles N. Zalis, individually, and in his capacity as General Partner of the Charles N. Zalis Family Limited Partnership, employed the Defendants to provide professional legal services in the Gersten Action. The Defendants owed to the Plaintiffs, Charles N. Zalis, individually, and in his capacity as General Partner of the Charles N. Zalis Family Limited Partnership, a duty to exercise a level of skill and care that, in light of all of the circumstances, is recognized as acceptable and appropriate by similar and reasonably careful commercial litigators.
- 50. In the conduct of their representation, the Defendants neglected reasonable duties of care owed to the Plaintiffs, Charles N. Zalis, individually, and in his capacity as General Partner of the Charles N. Zalis Family Limited Partnership, by failure to name an expert

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> witness or witnesses or to protect the Plaintiffs' right to name an expert witness or witnesses. mitted

51. These negligent acts were the proximate cause of damage to the Plaintiffs, Charles N. Zalis, individually, and in his capacity as General Partner of the Charles N. Zalis Family Limited Partnership, serving to defeat their ability to obtain what otherwise would have been substantial recoveries on meritorious claims.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiffs, Charles N. Zalis, individually, and in his capacity as General partner of the Charles N. Zalis Family Limited Partnership, seek an award of damages, costs, and for such other relief as may be appropriate.

The Plaintiffs demand trial by jury of all issues triable by jury.

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Florida Bar No. 247952

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North American Underwriting

Mangers, Inc.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and correct copy of the foregoing was faxed and mailed this day of December, 2004 to the following named addressees:

Joseph H. Lowe, Esq. Stephens, Lynn, Klein, LaGava, Hoffman & Puya, P.A. 9130 S. Dadeland Blvd., PH I & 2 Miami, Florida 33156

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SJS 44 (Rev. 11/04)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE OF THE FORM.)

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(c) Attorney's (Firm Name,	Address, and Telephone Number)	A	ttorneys (If Known)		
	tin, Morrison Mahoney LLP			•	
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II. BASIS OF JURISD	ICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)			PRINCIPAL PARTIES	(Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)
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